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belief that Hegel's attempt to deepen the concept of thought is highly significant for us to-day when so much of our philosophy is drifting either towards an irrationalism or a realistic doctrine of consciousness, remote from the real life of thought.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE. May, 1912. *Identité de la liberté et de la nécessité* (pp. 449–475): J. DE GAULTIER. – The word *liberty* is a word wholly without significance. *Essai de critique sociologique du Darwinisme* (pp. 476–492): DR. S. JANKÉLÉVITCH. – An exposition of certain grave difficulties that have become manifest in Darwinism through attempts to apply it to sociological phenomena. *Les idées directrices de la physique méchaniste* (*2e et dernier article*) (pp. 493–513): A. REY. – The method of physics is essentially an assimilative synthesis where reason and experience are complimentary. Present progress consists in pushing on mechanistic rationalism. *Analyses et comptes rendus.* Cournot, *Traité de l'enchainement des idées fondamentales:* A. PENJON. G. Heymans, *Das kuntftige Jahrhundert der Psychologie:* M. SOLOVINE. F. Raun, *Etudes de morale:* G. BELOT. Dr. Rémond et Dr. Voivenel, *Le génie littéraire:* G.-L. DUPRAT. O. Frieh v. d. Pfordten, *Psychologie des Geistes:* G.-L. DUPRAT. Dr. Erich Becher, *Gehirn und Seele:* G.-L. DUPRAT. W. Rakić, *Gedanken über Erziehung durch Spiel und Kunst:* L. ARRÉAT. Dr. D. Vladoff, *L'homicide en pathologie mentale:* G.-L. DUPRAT. Fr. Picavet, *Roscelin, philosophe et théologien:* A. PENJON. *Revue des périodiques étrangers.*

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Le Roy, Edouard. Une Philosophie Nouvelle: Henri Bergson. Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan. 1912. Pp. 208. 2 fr. 50.

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NOTES AND NEWS

Henri Poincaré

On July 17, the death of Henri Poincaré deprived the world of, perhaps, its foremost genius. In the address delivered at his funeral, *Nature* quotes M. Guist'hau, Minister of Public Instruction, as saying of him:

" His powerful spirit came into touch with every problem and threw fresh light upon each. He was one of those rare figures in the history of mankind who, by bringing together fragmentary or isolated facts, ideas, or observations, can raise themselves to a conception of the universe, can study its constitution and evolution, and can fathom even its variations. With the help of this force of investigation, which extended to everything, he studied the laws of the intellectual, as well as of the physical world, and philosophers, mathematicians, and astronomers, recognized in him their master."

The breadth of his interests can best be shown by quoting from the speech of M. Frederic Masson, on the occasion of M. Poincaré's election to the Académie Française, in 1909:

" M. Poincaré is a very vast mind. He is remarkable for both the diversity and the profundity of his learning. He is a geometer as well as a physicist and astronomer, pursuing these sciences rather by the application to them of analytical methods than by simple observation and experimentation. His interests, thus, have been largely in the fields of mathematical physics and celestial mechanics.

" As a geometer, his works concerning the theory of numbers, integral calculus, and the general theory of functions may be found in more than one hundred and fifty communications published in the *Proceedings of the Academy of Science* and in as many articles published in mathematical journals of France and other countries.

" While professor of mathematical physics, at the University of Paris, he published fourteen volumes of lectures on light, electricity, thermodynamics, and the propagation of heat. He popularized in France, while perfecting them, Maxwell's theories which were later proved by the experiments of the great German physicist, Herz.

" In the field of astronomy, Poincaré showed great originality, and his studies upon the form taken by a fluid mass in rotation and subjected to